### VOL. X X X VIII ... No. 11,721.

# CHOOSING THE CANDIDATES.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AND NEAR THIS CITY. TAMMANY PUTS ITS TICKET IN THE FIELD-PRO-GRESS OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY NEGOTIATIONS-NOMINATIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

The Tammany Democrats on Saturday nominated Augustus Schell for Mayor, Fred-Smyth for District-Attorney, Gun-S. Bedford for City Judge, completed their county ticket. Republican and Anti-Tammany conference Committees are making progress toward united action. Candidates for Brooklyn city offices were named by the McLaughlin Democrats. James G. Otis was nominated by the Republicans in the Ist District for Congress, and Daniel O'Reilly in

TAMMANY'S CONVENTION.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL FOR MAYOR-GUNNING S. BED-FORD FOR CITY JUDGE-FREDERICK SMYTH FOR DISTRICI-ATTORNEY-MINOR CANDIDATES-THE SPEECHES OF ACCEPTANCE.

The adjourned Tammany County Convention net again on Saturday, and nominated candidates for Mayor, City Judge, District-Attorney and Aldermen-atlarge. Naturally, there was a great assemblage of it pear Tammany Hall were covered with groups of nee, talking, by Hall the floor and galleries were newded. All the leaders of the party were present Controller Kelly, Augustus Schell, Henry L. Clinton, Edward Gale, Sheriff Reilly, Commissioner of Jurors Edward Gaie, Sheria Dunlap, Fire Commissioners Gorman and King, Police Commissioner Nichola and County Clerk Gumbleton ing among the members of the convention. Upon heir entrance, Augustus Schell and John Kelly were

The convention was opened with the reading of reso intions, declaring that the "regular Democracy" of the City of New-York ratified the nomination made by the City of New-York ratified the nomination made by the Byracuse Convention; thought that all candidates nominated for office should be only those identi-fied with the "regular Democratic party"; con-sidered the management of the financial interests of the city admirable, inasmuch as the city debt had been reduced five millions of dollars in one year and the rate of taxation "from \$2.85 to \$2.25"; demanded "a just and equitable Excise law"; denounced "the Davesport usurpation of power, whereby legally naturaldeltizens are deterred from the exercise of the elective franchise "; claimed the support of voters for Tam ower in the city government "; and approved form adopted by the Syracuse Convention, " and in the strongest terms that portion thereof relating to the frauds whereby the people of the United States were deprived of their rightful choice for President." The "fraud" plank was read with marked emphasis by E. L. Gaul, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions When the resolutions had been adopted Chairman berts announced that nominations for the office o the chair upon the announcement being made, and a few seconds passed without anything being done. Then Henry L. Clinton was noticed climbing the steps leading to the platform, and a round of applause went up. He walked to the centre of the platform, and said impressively, "Mr. Chairman, at this crisis" and then paused suddenly, plunged a hand into the depths of his coat pocket, pulled forth a roll of manuscript, walked to the chairman's table, spread out and smoothed the foolscap, adjusted his eye-glasses, and again said, impressively: "Mr. Chairman, at this crisis—" and then went on, "in our municipal at this crisis—" and then went on, "in our municipal affairs, the electors must determine whether, they desire a continuance of the retrenchment and reform which has been achieved under a Democratic administration of the city government, or whether they prefer to return to that system of extravagance, incilicioney and corruption which so long cursed this city." The remainder of Mr. Clinton's speech was an expansion of the idea expectation. They consider that the constitution what Tampany Hall can pressed in the resolutions, that Tammany Hall can. Midates deserve the support of voters, owing to the reduction of the city debt and lessening of taxation during Controller Kelly's administration of the city's finances. In closing his speech Mr. Clinton said that it was necessary to nominate for Mayor a man of "large ability, spotless integrity and of great experience." Accordingly he nominated for the office Augustus Schell. At mention of Mr. Schell's name every delegate in the convention leaned to his feet, the crowd in the galleries shouted its approval, and cheers burst forth tumultu. msly. When the excitement had subsided in a measure, so the platform as one of the vice-presidents, shouted, "Three cheers for Augustus Schell-the next Mayor of New-York." The cheers were given with tremendous

Ex-Alderman Glion then withdrew the name of Samue Conover as a candidate. Early in the meeting John Foley had been seen upon the platform, engaged in conation with Secretary Mitchell. The object of his presence was explained at this moment. Mr. Mitchell said that he had received a communication signed by

versation with Secretary Mitchell. The object of his presence was explained at this moment. Mr. Mitchell said that he had received a communication singed by twenty-three well-known business men. stating that they had met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently, and selected the following candidates for Mayor: Augustus Schell, S. D. Baecock, John Wheeler, C. M. Fry and William R. Grace. The roll of delegates was then called. All cast their votes for Mr. Schell. Timothy J. Campbell said: "I am directed by the Vith Assembly District to cast its 43 votes for that old Roman—Augustus Schell, Frederick Smyth said: "We feel that we have a Democrat dyed-in-the-wool for a candidate for Mayor." R. Schell, it was announced, had received 1,145 votes, and he was declared to be the candidate.

Mr. Schell, who had been bidden among the delegates from the XVIIIth District, was then discovered by Henry L. Churon and Dr. Donaldson, and escorted to the platform. He said that it was the duty of the organization to administer the affaits of the city so well that it would be praised and honored throughout the entire universe." The party was bound, in his opinion, to be economical in making expenditures in behalf of the city. He gave the same figures that had been used by Mr. Chriton to show that the administration of Controller Keily had been an economical one. He then made adash at the Anti-Tammany Democrate, saying: "Geniemen, the Democratic party is the party of the City of New-York. It is here in this hall that its representatives meet year after year to announce to the city the persons who are to administer the Government. It is well known to us all that the great fraud of the Republicans are anxious or willing to defraud the City and County of New-York. Those who were formerly with us and who now say they are Anti-Tammany are but Republicans are anxious or willing to defraud the City and County of New-York. Those who were formerly with us and who now say they are Anti-Tammany are but Republicans are anxious or willing to defraud the

random is speech with an amusing attack upon the Anti-random is Bedford was nominated for City Judge by Richard J. Morrison, and having no opponent, was unanimously elected. Michael J. Tuomey was also as fortunate in not having any opponent in his desire to be nominated for Coroner, and was also chosen. Four fandidates for Aldermen-at-Large—Patrick Keenan, Wil-liam R. Roberts, W. P. Kirk and William Bennett—were thosen without opposing nominations. The convention then adjourned.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

tus Scheil was born in Rhinebeck, Dutche searliest German settlers in that county. He was reducted from Union College in 1830, one of his fellowents being Governor Robinson. Upon leaving the se he entered the Litchfield Law School. He was ed to the bar, and formedia law partnership with Son. John Slosson, in this city. The firm was a very pratic state Convention for the nomination for nor, but was defeated by two votes, Horatio Sey-being any successful competitor. During the ad-ration of General Pierce he was chairman of the may Hall General Committee. In 1853-4-5 he sairman of the Democratic State Conventious, and the was nominated for Mayor by Tammany Hall,

but declined the nomination. President Buchanan in 1851 appointed him Collector of the Port of New-York. He held the office until 1861, when he was successed by Hiram Barney. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, when John C. Breckenridge was nominated for the Presidency. After 1861 Mr. Schell became interested in railroads, and has since held very preminent places in several of the great companies. At present he is a director of the New-York Central, the Lake Shore and Canada Southern Railroads, and is also a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, besides being connected with several insurances and banking associations. In the year 1872 he was again a caudidate for the nomination for Governor in the Democratic State Convention, Francis Kernan being chosen. In the same year he was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and served in that position until the election of Abram 8. Hewitt. He was elected chairman of the Tammany Committee on Organization in 1877; a post which he still holds. Last year he was the candidate of his party in the VIIth Senatorial District, but after a very exciting canvass was defeated by John Morrissey.

Frederick Smyth was born in Ireland in 1829, but was

date of his party in the VIIth Senatorial District, but after a very exciting canvass was defeated by John Morrissey.

Frederick Smyth was born in Ireland in 1829, but was abrought to this country while yet a child. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and shortly afterward was appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney by John McKeon, then the United States District-Attorney, He remained in this position till 1857, when he formed a law partnership with Mr. McKeon that continues to this day. He has been a member of the Board of Education. In 1875 he was the candidate of Tammany for Recorder, but was defeated by John K. Hackett.

Gunning S. Bedford was born in New-York City in 1837. He is a son of the well-known Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, was born in New-York City in 1837. He is a son of the well-known Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, who died in 1870. He was graduated at Columbia College and had two years of training in the law in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in 1865 became one of the assistants of Destrict-Attorney A. Oakey Hall. In 1869 he was elected City Judge on the Tammany Hall ticket. In the year 1872 he was renominated for the same office by Tammany, but was defeated by Judge Sutherland.

Michael Tuomey was born in Washington, D. C., in 1833. He has twice been elected an Alderman of this city. He is a gas and steam-litter by trade.

William R. Roberts was born in Irelaud in 1830. He came to this country in 1848, and was elected a member of the XLHId Congress. In 1877, he was elected an Alderman-at-Large, and upon the assembling of the present Board was chosen its President.

Whilms P. Kirk is keeper of a liquor saloon in the New-Bowery. He was a member of the present Board of Aldermen in 1876, and also in 1877.

William Bennett, owner of a tailor store on the Bowery, was elected a member of the present Board of Aldermen in 1876, and also in 1877.

THE ALLIANCE AGAINST TAMMANY. EETING OF THE REPUBLICAN AND ANTI-TAMMANY

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES-THE REPUBLICANS

The Republican and Anti-Tammany Confernce Committees held another secret meeting at Lincoln

Hall on Saturday. Before the meeting of the joint committees the Republicans held a council, there being present all the members of the committee of twentytwo appointed by the Republican County Convention to confer with outside organizations regarding a combination against Tammany Hall. At this council it was the universal opinion that the Republicans attending the conferences ought not to announce the candidates of the Republican party for City Judge, District-Attorney and Tammany had submitted the names of all their candidates. General Arthur is reported to have said that it was about as important to have good candidates for Aldermen-at-Large as for Mayor, for in both cases the men, if elected, would have a very responsible part to play in

when the conference committees met, therefore, the Republicans urged upon their associates the importance of selecting unexceptionable men for candidates. A disthe nomination of Mayor, Coroner and two Aldermen, and the Republicans the naming of candidates for City Judge, District-Attorney and two Aldermen. The names of the candidates, when selected by either party, are to be submitted to the conferring committees for joint approximations.

of the canadates, when selected or petites for joint approval.

The Republicans intend to announce their choice as between Edward Cooper and Shepherd F. Knapp for Mayor when they state their candidates for City Judge, District-Attorney and Aldermen. The Democrats held a separate conference during the afternoon to debate the merits of candidates. Oswald Ottendorfer at this time mentioned the name of Police Justice Otterbourg as a candidate for City Judge, but the suggestion was not favorably received. News was received from Tammany Hall regarding its candidates. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien thereupon said that a year are be promised to vote for Gunning S. Bedford for City Judge if he received the nomination, and accordingly he would have to fulfit the promise, although he would not labor to secure Mr. Bedford's election. The Republicans, upon rejoining the conference committee, suggested that separate conferences be held to-day. The suggestion was accepted. The Republicans will meet this afternoon at Lincoin Hall and select their candidates; and the Democrats will also meet this afternoon, but at the Ashland House. The conference committee will again hold a joint acsaion to-morrow at Lincoin Hall.

## CONVENTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Democratic Convention met Saturday afternoon. Before the convention there was much excitement among the politicians who thronged about the City Hall and Municipal Department Building as to the men who would be nominated for Sheriff and Commissioners of Charities. The II inent candidates for the Shrievalty were Justice Thomas M. Riley and Rodney C. Thursby, but it was thought receive the nomination. Colonel Thomas Carroll, who was made chairman of the convention, said that the prospects of the Democratic party were brighter than at any time in three or four years. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee appointed at the Academy of Music meeting on Thursday in reference to securing the nomination of good men for Commissioners of Charttles. The convention then adjourned until this evening.

The Democratic City Convention was beld in the evening, Adolph Simis being chosen chairman. Controller William Burrell was unanimously renominated. The names of Andrew Cunningham, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Amos C. Stillman were put in nomination for City Auditor, but Mr. Stillman, were put in nomination for City that the prospects of the Democratic party

William Burrell was unanimously renominated. The names of Andrew Cunningham, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Amos C. Stillman were put in nomination for City Auditor, but Mr. Stillman's name was withdrawn and all the delegates voted for Mr. Cunningham,

At the Republican Convention in the Hd Congressional District Saturday, John F. Henry presiding, Alderman Daniel O'Reilly, who was nominated for this office by the Independent Democrats last Monday, Lewis H. Rowan, and State Assessor James A. Briggs were put in nomination. There was a sprited discussion over the nomination of an Independent Democrat, but Mr. O'Reilly received the nomination.

The United Labor League of Kings County yesterday made the following nominations: Congress—IIId District, W. E. Robinson; I'Vih District, Osborne Ward. Assembly—IIId District, Thomas J. Sheridan; I'Vih District, Charles Trowbridge; Vth District, Osborne Ward. Assembly—ITI District, Charles Trowbridge; Vth District, Villth District, Caleb Park; IXth District, John P. Eagen. Sheriff, Thomas M. Riley. Commissioners of Charities—Ist District, Timothy J. Plunkett; IId District, Thomas J. Dennehy. City Auditor, John D. Carroll.

ACTION OF WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS. The Republican Convention in the 1st Asembly District of Westchester County met Saturday. On voted for John G. Peene, of Yonkers; the sixteen Morrisanta delegates declared in favor of James R. Marvin; the nine votes of the Twenty-tourth Ward were given for James L. Wells, of West Farms. At this stage of the proceedings, a letter from Mr. Peene was read, declining to be considered a candidate. Mr. Marvin withdrew, also, in favor of Mr. Wells, who was then nominated by accla-

mation.

The Republican Convention called to nominate a candidate for Alderman adjourned until Tuesday. QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Assembly Convention for the He Assembly District of Queens County was held at Jamaica on Saturday. Issae G. Foodick, of Jamaica, was nominated for School Commissioner, and Judge William E. Pearse, of Long Island City, for member of the Assembly. It was the most disgraceful polytical convention ever held in Queens County, and so characterized by Judge Armstrong and other leading Democrats of the county.

JAMES G. OTIS NOMINATED FOR CONGRESSMAN. The Republican Congressional Convention of the 1st District, which comprises the Counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond, was held at Long Island City on Saturday. Ex-Senator Prince was chosen chairman. Judg Westervelt nominated James G. Otis, of Suffolk, and he was made the candidate by acclamation. In a speech accepting the nomination he said he should proscente his cauvass especially on the hard-money issue, and the maintenance of the promise made by the Nation. Mr. Otis is forty-two years old, and a native of this city, although now engaged in farming at Bellport, Suffolk County.

BERGEN COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. The Bergen County Republican Convention was held Saturday in Anderson Hall, Hackensack, N. J.
Ex-Sheriff David A. Pell was unanmously nominated as
Sheriff on the first ballot, after a speech by the Hon.
William Walter Phelps, the chairman of the convention. John Westervelt, of Palisades, Dr. Abram S. Burdette, of Hackensack, and Dr. A. P. Williams were nominated as Coroners. M. C. Geliham, of Lodi, was nominated for the Assembly in the 1st District of the county, and James W. Pullis, of Franklin, in the Hd District.

STATEN ISLAND GREENBACK CANDIDATES. The National Greenback-Labor party of Riebmond County bave nominated the follo ticket: For County Clerk, Cornelius A. Hart; Superintendent of the Poor, Patrick Hayes; School Commissioner, Dr. C. Heury King, physician-in-chief of the Seamon's Retreat, Stapleton; Coroner, Dr. W. C. Walser,

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1878. of Port Richmond ; Justice of the Sessions, John Flaunigan, of Cilfton.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM OHIO. AINS FOR EVERY PARTY, EXCEPT THE DEMOCRATS. ON THE STATE TICKET-A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 3,154 FOR SECRETARY AND 11,058 FOR

The official returns from Ohio show that at the last election the Republicans had 3,154 pluraitty for Secretary, 2,749 for Member of the Board of Public Works, and 3,498 for Judge of the Supreme Court. The votes this year for State officers are compared below with votes cast in 1877. Every party in the field, except the Democrats, made gains over the vote of last year. The Republican gains were very large. The vote for Secretary, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1877, shows a Republican gain of 25,015 and a Democratic loss of 659. The Nationals have gained 8,933 votes over the vote of the Workingmen and Nationals last year, and the Probibi-tion party has gained 848 votes. The increase in the total vote this year is 34,125. The Republican gain on the vote for Supreme Court Judge is 22,579, and the votes, and the Prohibitionists 1,030 votes. The increase in the total vote is 48,255. On the vote for member of the Board of Public Works the Republicans gain 22,796 votes, and the Democrats lose 1,679. The Nationals gain 8,550 votes, and the Prohibitionists 762. The in-

Republicans and 11 Democrats were elected, but the Republican plurality in the State was 11,058. The State was redistricted this year for the purpose of giving the Democrats fourteen or fifteen Congressmen instead of eight, their present number from Ohlo. They only State at large than for any candidate on the State ticket. The Republican vote for Congressmen is 3,803 larger than for Secretary, the Democratic vote is 4,101 less, the National 4,533 less and the Prohibition 694 less. The

Votes				-Majorities		
Rep.	Dem.	Nat.	Pro.	sent.	Rep.	Dem.
		*172	*****			*****
		272	******	1200	443	645
			121	*****	P. 1711	1940
15,879			220	*****	3,861	A 600
12,848			210	******	*****	41,828
12,073		2,544		*******	******	1,494
11,278	13,182	7.893	******	******	*****	\$1,904
	16,237		*****	293	*****	107
16,798	17,786	1,275	508	*****	*****	\$968
12,245		******	******	212	*****	125
		1,104	*****	. 6	175557	241
14,566	12,493	******	670		1,334	*2000
11,827	11,950	*****		1,379	*****	0123
12,063	14,350	2,491	******	******	******	12,2×7
11,039		1,889	256	*****		2,480
15,489	14,255	1,272	94	******		******
17,253	14,575		*****			******
15,820	12,641	2,793	****	******		*****
17,166	7,553	3,148	98	*****		*****
18,081	7.271	4.934	2,085	*****	40,810	******
277,923 11,008	266,865	33,599	4,980	2,443		*****
	12,780 12,914 14,350 16,879 12,848 12,072 11,278 14,982 16,798 12,245 13,997 14,568 11,039 11,039 15,489 15,489 17,253 15,820 17,106 18,081	Rep. Dem. 12,756 12,036 12,914 11,940 14,350 15,437 16,879 16,872 16,172	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bep.         Dem.         Nat.         Pro.           12,756         12,036         472         172           12,914         11,940         972         12,914         11,940         972           12,914         11,940         972         16,879         16,822         367         829           16,879         16,822         367         829         19         97         829           12,848         14,678         2,829         319         1,278         319         1,245         1,278         319         1,278         319         1,278         319         1,278         319         1,278         319         1,278         319         319         1,278         319	Ben.         Dem.         Nat.         Pro.         Sext.           12.760         12.936         +172	Ben.         Dem.         Nat.         Pro.         Scat.         Rep.           12.760         12.936         +172

Including 155 votes for Milford Spohn (Nat.), and 10 for, G. Halpin (Nat.) | For P. H. Clark, ar. (Socialist.) | 4For Buthenberg (Socialist.) | 4Pluralities.

#### A FOOLISH POLITICIAN.

VIRGINIA LAWYER TRIES TO FORCE A DUEL UPON A CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE-BOTH MEN UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19 .- W. W. Newman, the Greenback candidate for Congress in this district (the IIId), and William C. Royall, a lawyer of this city, were before the Police Court yesterday, on a charge of being about to commit a breach of the peace. It appears being about to commit a breach of the peace. It appears that Mr. Royall, who had been canvassing the district in be, alf of General Johnston, felt himself argrieved at some remarks of a personal nature made by Mr. Newman, and opened a correspondence by demanding of Newman if he would receive a challenge without giving information that would lead to his arrest. Mr. Newman replied evasively, saying that it would be time enough to answer that question when Mr. Royall sent the chalto answer that question when he had implied coward-lenge. The latter replied in a note that implied coward-ice on the part of Mr. Newman. This ended the corres-pondence, but Mr. Newman made the matter known to his friends, who conveyed information to the police authorities. Both gentlemen were bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20 .- The Democratic Convention of the XXVth Congressional District, on Saturday nominated John M. Wieting for Congress. Mr. Saturday nominated some time ago by the Green-back-Labor party. [Frank Hiscock (Rep.) carried this district—Cortland and Onondaga Counties—by 4,591 majority in 1876. He has been renominated. Last year the Workingmen cast 1,380 votes in the district.]

St. Louis, Oct. 20 .- Joseph B. Follett, the Greenback candidate for Congress from the Hd District of this city, has withdrawn, and John Hogan has taken his place on the ticket. Mr. Hogan represented this city in Courtess some eight or ten years ago as a Democrat. [This district is new represented by Nathan Cole (Rep.), who had a plurality of 314 in 1876.]

Pottstown, Penn., Oct. 20 .- The Democratic Conferees of the VIIth District have nominated O. P. James for Congress. [This district-Montgomery County and part of Bucks County is now represented by I. Newton Evans (Rep.) His majority in 187 was 478.]

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. BATH, N. Y., Oct. 20 .- The Democrats of

the 1st District of Steuben County have nominated Holand B. Williams, of Bath, for member of the Assembly.
[The Republican majority in this district last year was

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 20.-The Republicans of the 1st District of Orange County have nominated Morgan Shuit for Assembly, and renominated Charles W. Gedney for School Commissioner. [This district gave 534 Republican majority last year.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Democrats of

the 1st Assembly District have nominated James W. Hull. [This district gave 852 Republican majority in 1877.]

SCHENECTADY N. Y., Oct. 20,-The Republicans of Schenectady County have nominated the Hon. D. H. McQueen for Assemblyman, and the Democrats have renominated the Hon. Arthur D. Mead for the same office. [Mr. Mead had 25 piursity last year; his mi-

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 20 .- The Republicans of Montgomery County have nominated John Warren, of Amsterdam, for Assemblyman. [The Democratic major-ity last year was 478.]

Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 20,-The Republicans of the Hd District of Columbia County have nominated Perkins F. Cadv for Assemblyman. [This district gave 49 Republican majority last year.]

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 20 .- At the Democratic County Convention for Rockland County, at New-City yesterday, the following ticket was nominated: For As semblyman, James M. Nelson; District-Attorney, A. A. Demarest; County Treasurer, D. D. Demarest; School Commissioner, John W. Farman. [The Democratic materity for Assemblyman last year was 599.]

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29,-The Ist Assembly District Democratic Convention nominated T. S Moss for Assemblyman. (The 1st District of Chautauqua County gave 786 Republican plurality lest year, and 43 restority.)

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 20,-The Republicans of the Hd Assembly District have nominated Oliver Breed. [This district gave 140 Republican plurality in James L. Wells, of Westchester Village, was

nominated for the Assembly by the Republican Assembly Convention of the lat District of Westebester County on Saturday. [This district was Democratic last year by 12 majority.]

NOMINATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 20 .- The Republicans at South River yesterday nominated Peter Fisher, jr., for the Assembly, and the Greenback-Labor Convention nominated Thomas McDowell. [The Repub-licans had a plurality of 76 and a majority of 7 in the Ist District of Middleex County last year. The Green-back men cast 60 votes.]

#### WASHINGTON.

TERRORISM, THE FORTS, THE ARMY. THE GOVERNMENT POWERLESS AT PRESENT TO PROJECT SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS-THE

REPORT OF GENERAL HUMPHRLYS, ETC. Republicans are in receipt of advices show ing that there has been further persecution in South Carolina. The Administration will do what it can to protect the voters there, but can do little or nothing at present. General Sherman reports that the health and moral standing of the Army are excellent now. The annual report of General Humphreys calls special attention to the need of strengthening the coast defences of the country. A rumor that there are to be changes in the Cabinet bas been circulating in Washington for a few

INTIMIDATION IN CAROLINA. A PERSISTENT CAMPAIGN OF FORCE AND PERSECU-TION URGED AGAINST REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- All pretence that a fair election is to be held in South Carolina seems to be abandoned. The preparations of the Democrats to carry by force and intimidation those districts in which the Republicans have an acknowledged maority are open and avowed. It must be admitted that the Democrats are masters of the situation, and that the Republicans have no remedy except to fight for their Constitutional rights.

after the recent letter of the Attorney-General, enjoining upon the United States District-Attorney, and the Marshal and his deputies, the duty of protecting all persons in their right to hold public nass-meetings for political discussion, it was decided to hold a meeting in Sumter County on the 12th inst., which the District-Attorney and United States Marshal had promised, to attend in order to test the efficiency of the protection afforded by their presence. The day arrived, but neither the Republican speakers nor the United States officers were present. On the contrary, the red-shirted Democratic clubs appeared in great force, fully equipped for war, and effectually broke up and dispersed the Republican meeting. A company commanded by one of the aides Governor Hampton surrounded the house of Judge Lee, who was to be the principal speaker on the occasion, and threatened his life if he attended the meeting, keeping him a prisoner or in hiding all day. A few negroes did assemble, and one courageous white man, attempted to address them. Thereupon a riot was started by the red-shirts, which was made the pretext for brutally maltreating some of the Republi-

cans, and dispersing the remainder in all directions. A few days after these events Coghlan had four of the ringleaders arrested by the United States au-thorities, and held for trial in the United States Courts. Upon this, Coghlan and a colored man named Dingle, one of the material witnesses in the case, were arrested on trumped-up charges by the local authorities. Dingle was lodged in jail, while Coghlan's warrant was made returnable fifteen miles from the locality where the affair is alleged to have occurred. Five other warrants are known to be ready in the hands of constables to take Mr. Coghlan to various sections of the county, to annoy him and induce him to withdraw his complaints against the buildozers.

Three others, who were witnesses, or who were to be summoned as witnesses, have since been arrested and lodged in jail.

This information, although from private Republican sources, receives ample confirmation through official channels. The plan seems to be to employ the local and State machinery to obstruct the processes of the General Government, and thus delay any interposition until after the election.

An essential part of the programme is that which is being played by Democratic newspapers in the It consists 'n the circulation of stories of alleged crimes perpetrated by prominent Republicans whom it is desirable to discredit. Thus it is given out that the surrounding of Judge Lee's house on the day of the meeting at Sumter was in consequence of an attempt he had made several weeks ago to poison the family of a prominent Democrat, but Judge Lee is at liberty and no attempt has since been made to arrest him. It is a fact that no-body has believed for a moment the absurd story. Mr. Swails, the refugee from Williamsburg, who is now in Washington and who was nominated last week to be State Senator from his county, is, for a similar reason, said to be guilty of abominable crimes.

It is known that the Administration thinks itself It is known that the Administration thinks itself powerless under the present circumstances of the case. No crime except that of obstructing political meetings has been committed against the laws of the General Government, and process in the United States Courts is necessarily slow. If the State Government of South Carolina sanctions the violation of its own laws, and the abuse and even murder of its own citizens, there is, under the Constitution and laws as they now stand no remedy. The President assures those who apply that they shall receive all the protection the laws will allow, and there is no doubt but that should opportunity serve, the Administration will call out the military and naval forces to execute the laws without hesitation. The war seems not to be over and the sentiment is a growing one that the peemiar methods of conducting it which find favor with South Carolina Democrats warrant more vigorous measures on the part of South Carolina Republicans and their friends elsewhere.

#### THE FORTS OF THE COUNTRY. GENERAL HUMPHREYS URGING THAT THESE WORKS BE PUT IN A STATE OF DEFENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The report of General Humphreys, the substance of the recommendations of which in regard to harbors has already been published by THE TRIBUNE, treats also of the sea-coast

and lake frontier defences of the country.

The appropriations recommended for the repair and strengthening of fortifications vary in amounts from \$10,000 to \$200,000-the largest sums being for Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York, \$150,000; Willet's Point, \$80,000; Fort Tompkins, \$75,000; Fort Hamilton, \$50,000; Fort Lafayette, \$200, 000; Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, \$75,000; for construction of a torpedo casement at Fort Delaware, \$75,000; Fort McHenry, Maryland, \$50,000; Fort Carroll, Portland, Me., \$50,000.

During the past fiscal year the appropriations have been limited to operations for the care and preservation of fortifications, no money being available to continue the batteries already begun. General Humphreys says:

able to continue the batteries already begun. General Humphreys says:

The system to govern the three construction of our works was chaborated in 1869, the system having received the approval of the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and since then has been repeatedly indorsed by the action of Congress. The main features of this system are the use of heavy earthen barbette batteries, and of obstructions in the channels, mainly electrical torpedoes, to hold vessels from running past the batteries and reaching the cities or depots beyond them. The modification of the casemates of our masonry forts was at that time deemed premature, it being then thought preferable to await the further development of iron-clad flocts and their armaments, and to take advantage of the experience of foreign nations. From 1869 to 1875, while appropriations for coast defence were granted by Congress, much progress was made in earthen barbette batteries for heavy guns and morfars; and further, a system of defence by torpedoes, a subject of continuous study up to this time, has been developed, which only requires a sufficiency of material and trained men to put it into practice when needed. But torpedo defence, however efficient in use, cannot stand alone. The torosdoes must be protected by shore batteries. Earthen batteries, however, provided with a small traction only of the number of guns for which they were designed, and those of insufficient callore, and mortar batteries with old mortars, though aided by torpedoes, will form but a feeble defence against the powerful flects prepared, and now being prepared, to take the high seas. The great powers of Europe do not place the high seas. The great powers of Europe do not place the high seas. The great powers of Europe do not place the high seas. The great powers of Europe do not place the irreliance on barbette batteries, as an initiatory means of obtaining by comparatively small expenditures a partial defence for the numerous exposed harbors of our coats, has alwas insisted t

mate conversion of some of our casemated forts which would admit the change, for the reception of gans of the largest calibre, and to the possible construction of new works. Within the past two years, in furtherance of toese views, a large casemated fort has been designed to take the place of old Fort Lafsyctre, at the Narrows, entrance to New-York Harbor. Plans have also been prepared for modifying the essemates of Fort Schuyler, on the East River, and for completing Fort Carroll, on the suproacaes to Baltimore.

The modification of other casemate works is now a subject of study. It will require much time and a large expenditure to make the foregoing modifications, and to complete a barcette and mortar batteries, and to furnish them with suitable arruaments. It would be but an act of prudence to make the beginning without delay. The disasters of the first three months of the war, under the present condition of our defences, might cost the Nation tenfold the expenditure that would be needed to thoughly protect our coast against attacks. Our great cities, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Baltimore and Washington, should they fail into the hands of an enemy, would suffer ten times more that the cost of all the forts necessary to secure them against such disasters. But such reverses would also be a great calemity to the Nation, crippling its war power. Since Congress has shown its interest in the material development of the resources of the conntry, and specially in reviving trade and relieving the working class by liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvement, might not, the immediate undertaking on an adequate scale of the construction of efficient iron-clads, the manufacture of the essurance that iron plates out an incidental means of reopouing our workshops and the reviving of our most important industry, the manufacture of iron. We have the assurance that iron plates can be manufactured in this country equal in magnitude and not inferior in quality to those which fifteen y

## A RUMOR OF CABINET CHANGES.

IS VERY SPECIFIC, BUT IS PROMPTLY DENIED BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- A rumor has been in circulation for a day or two to the effect that Attorney-General Devens is to be appointed Circuit Judge of the Ist Judicial Circuit in the place made vacant by the death of Judge Shepley, of Portland, Me.; that Secretary Thompson is to be transferred to the Department of Justice, and that Eugene Hale is to be made Secretary of the Navy. Private Secretary Rodgers says there is no truth in the story. General Devens says he knows nothing of such a

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1878. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1878.

Green C. Chandler has been appointed United States
Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, vice
Thomas Walton, deceased.

John Klinck, a messenger in the office of the Clerk of the House, has been arrested on the charge of opening

and purlouing certain letters addressed to the employes in the office of the Clerk.

An inspector of the District Health Department reports that he has found cows suffering with the rinderpest on a farm near the city. He suggests a careful inspection of the yards in the vicinity of Washington without delay. The Treasury Department has received the new tariff

law of Chili, in pursuance of which foreign produce or its introduction for consumption in that country. Except articles of luxury, which must pay 35 per cent, hardware and from mongery a duty of 15 per cent, precious stones and jewels 4 per cent. Bar-steel, tar, anchors, wire ropes, cables of large size and coal are admitted free or duty.

#### OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL HIRAM PAULDING. Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, of the United Acar-Authirat rifram Faunting, or the United confined to his home at Huntington, L. I., for three months, died of embolism of the heart and brain at 9 a. m. yesterday, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He yesterday, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, the was born in Westchester County, December 11, 1797, and was appointed midshipman, September 1, 1811. He was a son of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. He had seen twenty-two years and nine months reduty, and was twenty-eight years and two months unemployed. His first service was on Lake Ontario, with Commodore Chauncey, at the beginning of the war with England. Transferred to Lake Champlain, he served on ard the President and Ticonderoga, and commanded the second division of guns in the action with the Brit ish fleet near Piattsburg; for that service he received a sword from Congress. In 1815, in the frigate Constitution, he participated in the capture of Algerine cruisers, in the war with Aiglers. He was promoted to the office of lieutenant, April 27, 1816, and served on board the frigate Independence, and brig Prometheus, until 1818, when he was ordered to the Macedonian and made a three years' cruise in the Pacific. In 1823 he was ordered to the Sea Guil, the first steamer employed as a man-of-war, and was engaged in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He served on the United States in the Pacific three years, and one year on the schooner Dolphin, in pursuit of mutineers on the whalesing Giobe. From 1830 to 1832 he was executive officer of the trigate Constellation in the Mediterranean, and two years and a half, from 1834, in command of the schooner Shark. He was promoted to the office of Commander, February 9, 1837, and in 1838 made a cruise to the West Indies in the sicop-of-war Levant. In 1841 he was made executive officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1843, he was promoted to the place of Post-captain, and in 1844 commanded the sloop-of-war Vincennes, on a three years' cruise to the East Indies, and was afterward commanded to fine Asantie squadron. In 1848 he commanded the frigate 8t. Lawrence on a cruise to the Baltic, North Sea, west coast of Europe, and the Mediterranean. He was commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1857, and five years later commanded the Homo Squadron. On December 8, 1857, the filibaster Walker and 132 of his followers were captured under his orders, disarmed and sent to the United States. Captain Paulding naving acted without instructions was reprimanded by the disapproval of the arrest on foreign soil. The Nicaraguan Government presented him with a sword for the act. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoin to assist the Secretary of the Navy in strengthening the service, and was shortly afterward ordered again to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was commissioned as Rear-Admiral July 16, 1862, on the retired heat and commanded the marines and seamen employed in protecting Government and private property on the river front, a in the war with Aigiers. He was promoted to the office of lieutenant, April 27, 1816, and served on board the

## RENJAMIN H. LATROBE.

Benjamin H. Latrobe, the emment civil engineer who died on Saturday in Baltimore, was the son of a noted architect, and was born in 1807. He gave up law to study engineering, becoming in 1931 the princi-pal assistant of Jonathan Knight, chief engineer of the pal assistant of Jonathan Knight, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He subsequently became enief engineer himself, and held that position twenty-two years. It was under Mr. Latrobe's supervision that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was constructed from Cumberland to the Ohio River. The stone aqueduct at the Relay House was also built under his direction. Mr. Latrobe held the first rank in his profession, and was frequently consulted on great engineering enterprises.

#### A GRAVE ROBBERY ATTEMPTED. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20 .- A good deal of

excitement prevails here to-day over an attempt to open a grave in the Mount Olivet Cemetery. The guard shot at and wounded the persons concerned, who ran away. They are unknown. Bloody tracks were discovered.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SNOW IN THE CATSKILLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Passengers from the Catskill Mountains repert snow at Overlook Friday night.

THE THON STEAMSHIP SARATOGA.

CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 20.—The 1ron steamship saratoga left Rosch's ship-yard this morning for New-York, where she will enter the service of the New-York and Havana Steamship Company.

Steamship Company.

STORM AT THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—Advices from the Magdalen Islands to Thursday state that Sunday and Monday the Islands were visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain, with thunder and lightning, beginning at the southeast and veering to the

and lightning, beginning at the southeast and veering to the corth.

COL. INGERSOLL DRAWS A LARGE AUDIENCE. BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Col. Ingersoil lectured to an unusually large audience. In Music Hall, to night, on "Hard Times and the Way Out." Hande a strong plea for resumption and rood faith in under a strong plea for resumption and rood faith in the colonial affairs. More than one thousand persons were unable to obtain admittance.

A FAILURE IN THE COAL TRADE.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The failure of Austin C. Wellington, coal dealer, is announced with liabilities \$174.000, and assets \$57,000. Wellington is said to be involved in the afairs of Charles B. Stekney. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is said to be a creditor for \$85.000.

POLICE REGRGANIZATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—A general order by the Police Commissioners, reorganizing the entire Police Sparament, will take effect on Monday G. Adams, sechor Captain of Police, succela him, with the title of Superintendent of Police, with Captain Essaudi Small as Deputy Superintendent.

THE TILDEN CIPHER PLOT.

COMMENTS ON THE TRIBUNE DISCLOSURES. UDGE SHELLABARGER CONFIRMS THE SOUTH CA" ROLINA STORY-WHAT POLITICIANS AND THE

A TRIBUNE correspondent has had a talk with Judge Shellabarger about the cipher telegrams and Mr. Tilden's letter. Besides expressing an opinion, the Judge confirmed the story, told by the telegrams, of a Democratic attempt to buy an elector in South Carolina. A Democratic Senator expresses the opinion that Mr. Tilden's delay in assuing bis denial created a very unfavorable impression. Conversations with several politicians and lawyers about the cipher dispatches are given below, as also a large lot of pungent criticisms by the press.

#### A REMINISCENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. JUDGE SHELLABARGER GIVES HIS OPINION OF THE TILDEN LETTER, AND TELLS A STORY CONVIRMA-

TORY OF THE DISCLOSURES. Washington, Oct. 20.—Judge Shellabarger, the legal representative of Secretary Sherman before the Potter Committee, ex-member of Congress, and a prominent member of the Washington bar, was found at his office by a representative of THE

"Have you a copy of Tilden's letter ?" asked the Judge; "I have only seen a synopsis of it."

A copy of the paper containing the full text of the letter was produced. The Judge settled back in his chair, laid down his cigar, and began reading the letter aloud slowly and carefully, evidently weighing its several points judiciously as he mastered them. Comments of approval or doubt were interjected from time to time. "That's so," " Must do him the credit to say that he is emphatic enough there," etc. "Is that irony ?" he asked, smiling, as he read over again "the main interest of the victory which resulted in my election was the expectation that through its Chief Magistracy a system of reforms similar to that which had been accomplished in our metropolis and in our State administration would be achieved in the Federal Government."

Having completed the reading of the letter, Judge Shellabarger laid down the paper and said : Well, I think you must do Mr. Tilden the justice of admitting that as a denial it is as broad and explicit as he could make it, especially with regard to South Carolina. He does not make the same statement as to Florida though he does not deny anything as to the revelations of THE TRIBUNE. His letter seems to be a denial of the authorship of the dispatches on the part of Mr. Tilden or of any responsibility for them; but that is not ridding the party of responsibility. The great fact that the Democratic party undertook to buy its way into the Presidential office, as proved by the disclosures, remains undisputed; and Mr. Tilden has merely left others of his party, men by whom he was surrounded, coming right up to his own household—has left them to bear the brunt of this exposure without in any degree mitigating the force of the charges."

"I regard the work done by THE TRIBUNE," said the Judge, " as most remarkable in the skill and patience with which the matter has been followed out, and it is really one of the most important works that has ever been done of a journalistic character in this country. The sad fact, however, is that it has revealed a depth of wickedness and corruption that is startling and really alarming, as it comes so near the vitals of the Nation; and when taken in connection with the pretences of reform of the Democrats, and their ery of fraud, it dis closes the capacity of the leaders of that party for this kind of injunity."

"About its effect upon politics," continued the "of course that is one of those things that lies in the future, and about which you can hardly calculate. It may not have any very great results upon the elections, because I think the country understands pretty, well and has understood, that that party will resort to pretty much anything for the purpose of acquiring power, Indeed, I have thought that the history of this last House in the way it has seated men without even a decent show of reason, indicates what is the heart get into power by any means or by all means. firm happened to be connected with two or three of those contests in the House, where (as for example in the case of Acklen), the most gross outrages an wholesale stuffing of ballot-boxes were proved, and for which some of the Democratic authors of the transaction had been indicted, and where one or more of the authors of the stuffing came forward and disclosed his acts, and confessed where he used the money that they got for doing it. And yet, with all these facts before the committee and the House, they went straight forward and seated that man. The case of Colorado was perhaps equally outrageous, and it is all of a piece with these disclosures in the

But Judge Shellabarger had something to tell about South Carolina. He said: "Now it happened to be my fortune to be employed to go to South Carolina; and I went, at the request of the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, to take part in the trial of a mandamus case that they had arranged just before the vote was cast. I went down there, and got there in the night-time. 1 found myself in a city filled with Wade Hampton's militia that were brought there, some five or six thousand, to inaugurate Hampton. Well, after getting into communication with the leading men of the Republican party down there, I soon found what seemed to be the Democratic plan, and that was the plan which was afterward made public and which is confirmed by these TRIBUNK transla-tions. It was to arrest the Republican electors for contempt of the Supreme Court in not obeying its order in that mandamus suit, and to imprison them in different jails, so that it would be impossible for them to meet at 10 o'clock or 10:30. Believing that to be their plan, we arranged as well as we could to bave the preliminary meeting of the electors very early in the morning, and then to have them meet and vote before the Supreme Court could touch them, because that Court could not meet before 10.

cipher dispatches."

"That was our plan. Well, we found in the morning that they had one of those electors at the time that the meeting was to occur; a colored man who was afterward a witness. I was taken into the presence of the other electors, from the fact that I was connected with the defence on the mandamus suit. I found them there waiting for this absent elector. A report was brought in that he was up in a bank with those fellows, and there was great alarm amongst the Republicans. They felt very certain that there was a corrupt sale going on. They waited for a long time. They did not get their meeting before the Court met, as was arranged. The thing seemed to have taken such a turn that if ever there was a plan to arrest them that morning before they voted it must have been abandoned, because the Supreme Court took no action. While I was sitting here waiting, this elector came bounding in, and the first thing he said was 'Hurrah for Hayes!' He came and sat down on a chair and told the story about those fellows having been after him. I heard him tell it then and there in the presence of the other electors, just before the vote was cast, and the substance of his statement was that they had offered him so much cash (I have forgotten the sum), and that they had offered to pay him another large sum after the vote was cast; but he represented that he had declined all such corrupt proposals. I left the room, and the vote was afterward cast." who was afterward a witness. I was taken into the

MR. TILDEN'S UNFORTUNATE DELAY. CONVERSATION WITH A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A Democratic member of the United States enate from a Western State, who was in this city yes erday, was asked his opinion of the cipher revelat

"I have read the dispatches in THE TRIBUNE with a great deal of mortification, because they were given